

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6621 第一千二百六十五年 日九月廿十一年亥乙酉光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1876.

五十年 號六十二月十一英 港香

PRICE \$2⁵⁰ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

November 24, PERNAMBUCO, British steamer, 643, W. Hyde, Saigon 18th November; Rica—LANDSTEIN & Co.
November 24, CHINA, German str., 648, P. H. Hennings, Shanghai 21st November; General—SIEKSEN & Co.
November 24, PUERTO, British bark, 384, Laidman, Newchwang 15th November; General—AESHOLD, KAMERS & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 25TH.

Asia, str., for Singapore.
Archies, str., for Shanghai.
Jan Peter, for Hamburg.
Fung Shan, str., for Shanghai.
Rachid, for Bruges.
Cador Castle, etc., for Shanghai.
Iao, for Bangkok.
Madagascar, str., for Bangkok.
Kopenhagen, str., for Singapore.

Departures.

November 25, KWANTUNG, str., for East Coast.
November 25, ZOKYO, for Bangkok.
November 25, KUTA, str., for Singapore, Bombay, &c.
November 25, CAIRNA, str., for Canton.
November 25, KOPENHAVN, for Singapore.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per Pernambuco, str., from Saigon—
Messrs. H. Auby and Abadie, and 11 Chinese.
Per China, str., from Shanghai—
Mr. and Mrs. Miss Douglas and Euro-
pean maid, and 30 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per Kopenhagen, str., for Singapore—
2 Cabin and 216 Chinese.
Per Kwangtung, str., for East Coast—
For East Coast—Commander H. Salmon, R.N., Europeans, deck, and 173 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Asia, str., for Singapore—
150 Chinese.
Per Archies, str., for Shanghai—
2 Cabin and 20 Chinese.
Per Fung Shan, str., for Shanghai—
6 Cabin.
Per Iao, for Bangkok—
20 Chinese.
Per Madagascar, str., for Bangkok—
20 Chinese.

Reports.

The British bark *Peruano* reports left New-
chwaning 15th November, and had fair mon-
soon throughout.

The British steamship *Pernambuco* reports
left Saigon 18th November, and had strong
monsoon and equally weather. On the 19th,
passed the American bark *Rainbow*, bound
South.

The German steamship *China* reports left
Shanghai on 21st November, and had moderate
N.E. monsoon and fine weather throughout.

Passed a steamer on the evening of the 24th,
bound North, name unknown.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
November 21st, str. Glengyle from Shanghai;
str. Fleur's Castle from Foochow; Leader
from Shanghai; Sophie from Foochow; str. Name
from Foochow; str. Douglas from Hongkong; Nyborg from Newchwang; str. Foo-
chow, London, in via Macau; str. Foo-
chow, London, in via Macau; str. Foo-
chow; str. Yehsin from Swatow; str. Hailong
from Tamsui; str. Kwantung from Hongkong;
str. Douglas from Foochow; str. Zam-
boanga from Hongkong; Carl Ludwig from
Swatow; str. Merlin from Newchwang; str.
Emeralda from Hongkong; str. Kyoung-
from Foochow; str. Fortune from Tamsui;
str. Hallown from Tamsui; str. Foochow
from Swatow; str. Yehsin from Hongkong; str.
Anton from Foochow.

DEPARTURES.

November 7th; str. Hallown for Tamsui; str.
str. Glengyle for Swatow; str. Narou for Hong-
kong; Indian Empire for Samarang, Alor; for
Keeling; str. Ariosto for New York; 10th, str.
Pearl for Singapore; str. Fortune for Tamsui;
str. Hallown from Tamsui; str. Foochow
for Hongkong; 13th, str. Yehsin for Swatow;
str. Foochow for Swatow; Peter for
Saigon; Ellen Rickmers for Bangkok; str.
Kwangtung for Foochow; 14th, Concordia for
Bangkok; Carl Wilhem for Bangkok; Garne-
vania for New York; 15th, str. Hallown for
Tamsui; str. Kwantung; 17th, Almud for Ke-
eling; 18th, str. Kwantung; 19th, Almud for Ke-
eling; 18th, str. Yehsin for Foochow; str. Bemuda
for Manila.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
October 31st, str. Volga from Hongkong;
31st, str. Tokio Maru from Shanghai; November
1st, str. Bamby from Hongkong; str. Albatross
from Newchwang; str. N.W. and Alaska from San
Francisco; str. Adelina and Marianne from
Samoa; 5th, str. Costa Rica from Shanghai;
7th, Oceanic from San Francisco; 10th, str.
Gaelia from Hongkong; 12th, str. Nagata
Maru from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

November 1st, Gaucho for Gaucho; Bell
Savage for Shanghai; Aspinwall for New
York; 2nd, str. Arctic for Hongkong; str.
Albatross; str. Hockney, str. Nevada for Shan-
ghai; 3rd, New Republic for Batavia; str. Tokio
Maru for Shanghai; Utraline for Nagasaki; 5th
str. Oceanic for Hongkong; Oceanus for New
York; 9th, str. Texas for Hongkong; 10th, str.
Hiroshima Maru for Shanghai; 11th, Ugo
for Hongkong; 13th, str. Gaelia for San Fran-
cisco; Adelina and Marianne for Oshoo.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date)
Vessel's Name. From. Date.
America. Cardiff. July 17
Mahar. Cardiff. July 18
Gustav Adolf. Hamburg. July 19
Alfredo. Cardiff. July 20
Borsig. London. July 21
G. London. July 22
Stefano. Cardiff. July 23
Les. Penang. July 24
Fren. Newport. July 25
Thompson (n.). Atwater. August 11
Grofe. London. August 12
Sarah Nicholson. Cardiff. August 13
Parades. London. August 14
Currie. London. October 4
Montgomeryshire (e) London. October 6
Ferdinand. Cardiff. October 13
Emeralds. Cardiff. October 14

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
At 12 noon, Sundry Goods.

To be Let.

TO LET
THE PREMISES lately occupied by
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Queen's Road.

Apply to G. FALCONER,
1070, Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET
SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL,
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, known as "HAR-
PEVILLE."

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.,
512, Hongkong, 4th October, 1874.

TO LET
THE HOUSES at NO. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42,
43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54,
55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66,
67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77,
78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88,
89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99,
100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108,
109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117,
118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126,
127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135,
136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144,
145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153,
154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162,
163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171,
172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180,
181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189,
190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198,
199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207,
208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216,
217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225,
226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234,
235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243,
244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252,
253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261,
262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270,
271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279,
280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288,
289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297,
298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306,
307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315,
316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324,
325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333,
334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342,
343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351,
352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360,
361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369,
370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378,
379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387,
388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396,
397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405,
406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414,
415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423,
424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432,
433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441,
442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450,
451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459,
459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466,
467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475,
476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484,
485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493,
494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502,
503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511,
512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520,
521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529,
529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537,
537, 538, 539, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544,
544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 549, 550, 551,
551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559,
559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567,
567, 568, 569, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574,
574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 579, 580, 581,
581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589,
589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597,
597, 598, 599, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604,
604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 609, 610, 611,
611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619,
619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627,
627, 628, 629, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634,
634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 639, 640, 641,
641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649,
649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657,
657, 658, 659, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664,
664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 669, 670, 671,
671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679,
679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687,
687, 688, 689, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694,
694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 699, 700, 701,
701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709,
709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717,
717, 718, 719, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724,
724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 729, 730, 731,
731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739,
739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747,
747, 748, 749, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754,
754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 759, 760, 761,
761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769,
769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777,
777, 778, 779, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784,
784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 789, 790, 791,
791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799,
799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807,
807, 808, 809, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813,

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

HAVING regard to my situation in the Yuen Fat Hong, I have this day established myself as MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, under the style of "SUN GHEE & CO."

C. SUN GHEE,
1635 Hongkong, 12th November, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—No. 6, Stanley Street.

W. H. NOTLEY,
1765, Hongkong, 24th October, 1875.

NOTICE.

We have established ourselves at this Port as SHIP CHANDLERS, SALESMEN, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, under the firm of HEUBERMANN, HERST & Co.

F. W. HEUBERMANN,

E. HERST.

19, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st November, 1875. [at 1619]

The Band of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment will perform the following programme this evening at eight o'clock—

First March.—"New Christy's Minstrels". River Overture..... "Die Mason". Auber. Scaramba..... "Madame L'Arch due". Offenbach. Cavalier..... "Faust". Donizetti. Grand-Sébastien..... "Robin Hood". Macfarren. Walzer..... "The Blue Danube". Strauss.

"God Save the Queen".

W. W. BRADING, Bandmaster.

The CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

FOR 1876;

(With which will be incorporated the CHINA DIRECTORY).

THE Publisher requests that those who have not yet returned their printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be gold enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, November 22nd, 1875.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1875.

The Ordinance to amend and consolidate the laws concerning the jurisdiction of magistrates over indictable offences, which was passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, will meet with unanimous approbation in the Colony. It is clear and concise, and unusually free from

the verbiage which has been a rather conspicuous feature of local Ordinances in the past. The need for it has been most strongly demonstrated by the late Criminal Sessions, where cases of the most trivial character occupied the attention of their Lordships. The crowning absurdity was reached when a case came on in which a man was charged with stealing four cash! The idea of such a charge having to be referred to the consideration of one of the judges and seven juries of the Colony was an insult to common sense. Nothing could be more utterly preposterous than to suppose the police magistrates to be incapable of deciding such a patricial case as this. It was indeed high time that the Government intervened to bestow undivided powers upon the magistrates to deal with small larcenies and petty felonies.

Such illustrations of the glorious uncertainty of the law as have lately been given were sufficient to rouse even the most sensible men to action, and the Government have been prompt to provide against any recurrence of the necessity to commit such patricial cases to the Supreme Court for decision.

The recent decision of the Chief Justice Smale and Mr. Justice Snowdon in the case of the man CHAN ASHITURE, who was sentenced by Mr. Russell to be placed in the stocks and further to be whipped at the scene of the offence, for malicious injury to property, in which they came to the conclusion that the power of whipping exercised by the magistrates had been repealed, by implication by the Ordinance of 1865, first made it apparent that amendment of these Ordinances was necessary. For our part, however, we fail to see that the jurisdiction hitherto exercised by the police magistrates, under Ordinances 6 of 1862 and 1 of 1863, have been even implicitly repealed. By these Ordinances the magistrates were distinctly empowered to order the additional punishment of flogging for a second offence, or, under aggravated circumstances, a variety of offences, amongst which malicious injury to property is specified. Section 100 of Ordinance 7 of 1865, an Ordinance to consolidate and amend the enactments relating to larceny and other similar offences, reads as follows:—

"Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall prejudice, abridge, diminish, or affect the powers and jurisdiction conferred upon the magistrates by Ordinance No. 1 of 1863, but all such powers and jurisdiction shall remain as good, ample, and effectual to all intents and purposes as if this Ordinance had not been passed." Surely nothing can be plainer than this, and we trust confess to being at a loss to understand how the learned Justices have arrived at a decision which seems so entirely opposed to their own precedents.

The new Ordinance will, however, solve the difficulty which appears to have been created by the judges, and the sooner it comes into operation the better. The idea that all larcenies should be committed for trial is one that jurors certainly would not relish being carried out, even if their Lordships were content with the arrangement. It would involve a grievous waste of valuable time, and prove a sore tax upon their patience. Nor is this the only or the greatest evil which would ensue if the magisterial jurisdiction were to be limited to the extent which the recent judicial decision implied it should be. Frequent miscarriages of justice would almost inevitably occur through the impossibility of having petty cases of felony decided summarily. The police magistrates in Eastern ports should always be invested with power to dispose of such indictable crimes as are not of a serious character. Many cases come before them which have to be decided promptly, in order to suit the convenience of witnesses who have to proceed in their ships. The recent robbery on board the Ocean is an example of the difficulty of obtaining evidence when cases are committed to the Criminal Sessions. Where the offence committed is of a very grave nature, there is, of course, no alternative, but in trivial cases it is both needless and absurd to refer them to the Supreme Court. The objection raised by Sir John Smale that the law was not made for the present magistrates, and the power might fall into less experienced hands, is one that will not stand. It will be the duty of the Government to appoint suitable and worthy successors to the present magistrates, and if they make mistakes there is even then a

remedy. Meantime, as Sir John remarked at the meeting of the Council on Tuesday, it is "important that the laws, particularly those affecting the lower orders, should be plain, intelligible, and of easy access." That they may be so, the Legislative Council has wisely passed the new Ordinance to set at rest all doubts with respect to the validity of the magisterial jurisdiction over minor indictable offences.

The Band of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment will perform the following programme this evening at eight o'clock—

First March.—"New Christy's Minstrels". River Overture..... "Die Mason". Auber. Scaramba..... "Madame L'Arch due". Offenbach. Cavalier..... "Faust". Donizetti. Grand-Sébastien..... "Robin Hood". Macfarren. Walzer..... "The Blue Danube". Strauss.

"God Save the Queen".

W. W. BRADING, Bandmaster.

The CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

FOR 1876;

(With which will be incorporated the CHINA DIRECTORY).

THE Publisher requests that those who have not yet returned their printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be gold enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, November 22nd, 1875.

SUPREME COURT
25th November.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR JOHN SMALE) AND MR. JUSTICE SNOWDON.

WINTHALL AND ANOTHER v. BEMBECIA AND OTHERS.

Mrs. Hyllar, Q.C., and Mr. Headley (incapacitated by Messrs. Caldwell and Brewster), appeared for plaintiffs; and the Attorney-General and Mr. Kingall (incapacitated by Messrs. Sharp and Walker) were for defendants.

Mr. Headley said that the suit was brought by the trustees of Messrs. A. Headley & Co., a caste against the defendants who were merchants and bankers in London, to set aside eight deeds of mortgage on various properties of the former firm. The grounds relied on by the plaintiffs were numerous, but would be shortly stated as follows:—First, that the defendants, within the month of July last, had sold to the plaintiffs, for £10,000, the Bank of England, London, a building situated in the Strand, which was then in the process of bankruptcy; and, thirdly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fourthly, that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The defendants and the late firm, during last year, commenced proceedings to set aside the defendant's title to the Bank of England, and the plaintiffs, on the 1st of August, filed a writ of summons in the High Court, praying that each of them constituted an act of bankruptcy; and, fifthly, that the registration of the deeds relating to the Hongkong property was not completed within one month from the date of execution. The learned Q.C. then proceeded to state the facts of the case

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Mrs Charlotte Cushman, the great American actress, is seriously ill from cancer, and it is feared that she will not recover.

Mrs John Wood is suffering from indisposition, which will deprive the stage of her services for a considerable time to come.

The "Goliath" has been placed in the Steinway Hall, New York, for the 4th ult., and is described as having been an "immense success."

It is stated that a son of Mr. Sims Reeves will shortly make his first appearance as a tenor vocalist. Mr. Sims Reeves has another son, who is reported to have an excellent baritone voice.

A new libretto, "The Last completed, and is prepared for the press, a drama on the subject of Thomas à Becket, which will be published in the spring by Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.

The Norwegian violinist, M. Ole Bull, has been giving concerts in Stockholm recently.

The "Paganini of the North," as he is called, will make a farewell tour in Europe shortly with Simon Bauch as pianist.

The "Goliath" has already contributed £3,300 to the fund for the Indians, and the Patriotic benefit at the Opera, and the performances at the Opera Comique, the Odeon, Bouffes, Folies-Dramatiques, and Châtelain d'Est have yet to take place.

Messrs. Chatto & Windus have in preparation for publication in October, Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Drama," which will be included in most popular plays.

The "Goliath" says Mr. J. L. Hatton is going abroad for a lengthened period, with the view of completing, in uninterrupted quietude, an oratorio upon which he has been for some time engaged.

There has just been an "international choral competition" at Brussels. The first prize went to France, won by the embryo of Valenciennes; a second to a Belgian society; third to a German amateur choir; and the fourth to a Dutch choir.

Mr. Humbert, the lessee of the Alcazar (Théâtre des Faubourgs Parisiens), who has had so much success with the operettas of M. Lecocq, will bring out in the course of the winter "La Mandragore," a new opera by M. Litolff.

The receipts of the refreshment room alone, on the occasion of the Grande benefit, at the Paris Variétés, amounted to over 3,000 francs. Dupuis, who acted in the rôle of the 333 francs, the list of receipts was headed by Malle, Grindelow with 40 francs, then Paola Marie and Aimée together collected but 21 francs. Schneider sent 50 francs, and Madame Dartaux got 100 francs (44) for an ice. Altogether the proceeds of the benefit amounted to nearly £2,000.

The Musical Standard reports an accident to the orchestra. Sir P. G. Stainer, Dr. Stainer, was playing "Five Hours" at St. Michael's, Tambury, where he and other musical men were staying with Sir Frederick Osley, when the ball struck his face, severely injuring one of his eyes. Dr. Stainer was ordered to keep away from light for at least ten days, and there is decided hope for the ultimate recovery of the sight.

The Belgian violinist, composer, and chef d'orchestre, M. J. B. Siméon, is no more. He died on the sixtieth-third year. He was an excellent musician, and director of the orchestras of Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent for years. He has left one daughter, who was brought out as a violinist, but is now known as Mlle. Singelli, of her Majesty's Opera, and of the Opera-houses in Paris and Brussels.

Mr. F. H. Cowen, extracts from whose dramatic cantata, "Joan of Arc," were performed at the theatre at Norwich, has not been able to get ready his sacred work, "Deluge," which was to have been produced at Mr. Kate's forthcoming annual meeting at Brighton; so that the next number, by Mr. John Francis Barnett, founded on the parable of the "Good Shepherd," will be brought out in place of Mr. Cowen's work.

Organ recitals for the working classes are now a feature at the East-end of London. A fine hall located over the Bow Station (on the North London Railway), containing an ample organ, is devoted to this purpose on Saturday evenings; and here, for the charge of three pence, may be heard the finest works of the greatest masters (interspersed with good vocal music) rendered by good organists. The experiments are those of success, and one that might be advantageously tried in other parts of the metropolis.

The death at Neuilly, in consequence of Marie Oce, the actress, at the age of thirty-two, She commenced her professional career at the early age of thirteen, in a café chantant of the Palais-Royal; and was afterwards engaged in a minor part at the Comédie in Oberkampf's "Orphée," and while there she studied perseveringly at the Conservatoire, and at the end of two years obtained the first prize in singing.

The prospective meeting of Glasgow Choral Union, on the 1st of December, 1876, is to be held at the Town Hall, Glasgow. There will be three choral concertos and six solo pieces. The former will be commenced on the 10th of November, with Sir Michael Costa's "Eli," conducted by the composer. Mr. Vernon Righy, we believe, will be the tenor. On the 7th of December Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be given; and on the 1st of January, 1877, the "Messiah." The band will consist of fifty players, principally from London, and there will be 400 choristers. Mr. Sullivan will conduct the orchestra, and Mr. H. Laubach the oratorio.

When applying for a music and dancing license for the Westminster Aquarium, Mr. Robertson, the managing director, stated that the purchase of the ground and the erection and furnishing of the aquarium had cost over £200,000. The applications for fellowships exceeded 100 a day. After mentioning the various features of the aquarium and picturesqueness of the scene, he said that the band engaged would be the first persons to come over from London, and the cost in £14,000 and £15,000 a year. Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who had been selected as director, was at present on the continent for the purpose of embracing the best musical talent at any cost. The contractors for refreshments would be Moses, Bertram and Roberts, and each of their servants would be in livery, similar to the plan adopted at Worcester. The houses would cost between £4,000 and £5,000 a year; and they were determined to extract as much for the more respectable portion of the public as possible. Mr. Robertson caused considerable laughter by stating that no lady would be admitted after dusk save *canzoni*; the ladies, he added, might fancy the directors ungracious, but a little consideration would show them that they were acting for their ultimate benefit. A license for music only was granted.

There has been an Eisteddfod at Raydon, a little village high up in the mountains of Radnorshire. Here an unscrupulous harper "protested" against Mr. Morris' decision, but he was very properly told "not to bring his own adjudicator with him." At this meeting the military band prizes were adjudged by Mr. Da Godfrey, who, in his award, said "I had never heard such bad playing," and thus the winning band was "not much better than the others." These words had words to say to the Welsh Eisteddfod, but, to their credit, he said the natives appear to have taken the truth in full. Mr. Brinley Richards, who has been staying at the West seat of Lord Clarence Paget, at Blaenau in Anglesey, has delivered his lecture on Welsh music at several Welsh towns, for the benefit of the University College of Wales.

A very healthy sign of literary revival is noteworthy. Public interest and curiosity are turning towards the Elizabethan dramatists. Ben Jonson's "Barber of Asolo," especially, has been a name Marlowe has been remembered on the stage, a contemporary of Shakespeare. Marlowe has not been belittled in. But people are beginning to realize, and if the movement in favor of the old plays and drama gains way, we may expect their works to go up the stage. Ben Jonson especially might be played. "Massinger is heavy, but a good actor might make him go." Why does "A Midsummer Night's Dream" these old plays? They are the life of the golden age of our literature, and make him a poet again, in more sense than one, the golden age of the stage.

A story of the "Homer Society" in the instance of a shock given to refined elegance. A town lady, a certain celebrated actress, had read much of pastoral life and once made a visit to the country for the purpose of communing with a real shepherd. She at last discovered one, with his ewe in his hand, dog by his side, and the sheep disposed tamely around him, but he was without his pipe. "What's this?" asked the actress, "A poor shepherd," softly inquired she, "tell me where's your pipe?" The humphkin snatched the mouth, and murmured, brokenly, "I left it a bone, miss, 'cause I hant got no 'bucy'."

THE TRADE IN INDIA-RUBBER.

Some statistics given in the commercial report of Consul Stacey on Carthagena for the past year relating to shipments of India-rubber from Colombia, seem to show that Great Britain is the principal a shipping out of India-rubber into the United States, and together, although these nations share considerable skill in liberating old landmarks from Carthagena in 1874 was as follows:—To Great Britain, prepared, 216,000 lbs.; unprepared, 33,150 lbs.; To United States, prepared, 167,200 lbs.; unprepared, 2,000 lbs.; To Germany, prepared, 34,000 lbs.; unprepared, 2,625 lbs. It is evident that this market is the chief market of commerce which enters the market at Carthagena. It is brought in a crude state, in slabs or pieces of various sizes weighing from 10 to 200 lbs., from the forest lands extending between the rivers Sinu and Atrato, and those bordering the rivers Cauca and San Jorge. Owing to the continued practice of cutting the trees in the forest, the obtainable timber immediately gives up the gum in its natural state, and the tree is soon done elsewhere the distance to go for it and the labour in procuring it are annually increasing. Lately many explorers from Cartagena have gone westward, or to the Pacific side of the Atrato, and have carried their collections to Panama, the more accessible market. As, however, the Darien Indians have experienced the disappearance of an animal which is the chief article of trade in that country, it is considered not improbable that any of the adventurers who may arrive will return to tell what they collect at Cartagena.

CARBONAS AS GUARDIANS OF THE PUBLIC SECURITY.

Four Maroons, who are the subjects of a London paper article, "It is said to be of 'Carbonas,' acting as guardians of public security," but the following case, in apparent point, will illustrate the shifts to which the authorities are driven to extirpate that wide-spreadanker of Southern Italy—brigandage. Some weeks ago a priest was "sequestered" by one of the gangs that infest the borders of the Abruzzi, and an application for ransom-money had been made to the relatives of the priest, and the same was rejected, as it was considered not improbable

that any of the adventurers who may arrive will return to tell what they collect at Cartagena.

The "Goliath" has just been an "international choral competition" at Brussels. The first prize went to France, won by the embryo of Valenciennes; a second to a Belgian society; third to a German amateur choir; and the fourth to a Dutch choir.

Mr. Humbert, the lessee of the Alcazar (Théâtre des Faubourgs Parisiens), who has had so much success with the operettas of M. Lecocq, will bring out in the course of the winter "La Mandragore," a new opera by M. Litolff.

The receipts of the refreshment room alone, on the occasion of the Grande benefit, at the Paris Variétés, amounted to over 3,000 francs. Dupuis, who acted in the rôle of the 333 francs, the list of receipts was headed by Malle, Grindelow with 40 francs, then Paola Marie and Aimée together collected but 21 francs. Schneider sent 50 francs, and Madame Dartaux got 100 francs (44) for an ice. Altogether the proceeds of the benefit amounted to nearly £2,000.

The Musical Standard reports an accident to the orchestra. Sir P. G. Stainer, Dr. Stainer, was playing "Five Hours" at St. Michael's, Tambury, where he and other musical men were staying with Sir Frederick Osley, when the ball struck his face, severely injuring one of his eyes. Dr. Stainer was ordered to keep away from light for at least ten days, and there is decided hope for the ultimate recovery of the sight.

The Belgian violinist, composer, and chef d'orchestre, M. J. B. Siméon, is no more. He died on the sixtieth-third year. He was an excellent musician, and director of the orchestras of Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent for years. He has left one daughter, who was brought out as a violinist, but is now known as Mlle. Singelli, of her Majesty's Opera, and of the Opera-houses in Paris and Brussels.

Mr. F. H. Cowen, extracts from whose dramatic cantata, "Joan of Arc," were performed at the theatre at Norwich, has not been able to get ready his sacred work, "Deluge," which was to have been produced at Mr. Kate's forthcoming annual meeting at Brighton; so that the next number, by Mr. John Francis Barnett, founded on the parable of the "Good Shepherd," will be brought out in place of Mr. Cowen's work.

Organ recitals for the working classes are now a feature at the East-end of London. A fine hall located over the Bow Station (on the North London Railway), containing an ample organ, is devoted to this purpose on Saturday evenings; and here, for the charge of three pence, may be heard the finest works of the greatest masters (interspersed with good vocal music) rendered by good organists. The experiments are those of success, and one that might be advantageously tried in other parts of the metropolis.

The death at Neuilly, in consequence of Marie Oce, the actress, at the age of thirty-two, She commenced her professional career at the early age of thirteen, in a café chantant of the Palais-Royal; and was afterwards engaged in a minor part at the Comédie in Oberkampf's "Orphée," and while there she studied perseveringly at the Conservatoire, and at the end of two years obtained the first prize in singing.

The prospective meeting of Glasgow Choral Union, on the 1st of December, 1876, is to be held at the Town Hall, Glasgow. There will be three choral concertos and six solo pieces. The former will be commenced on the 10th of November, with Sir Michael Costa's "Eli," conducted by the composer. Mr. Vernon Righy, we believe, will be the tenor. On the 7th of December Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be given; and on the 1st of January, 1877, the "Messiah." The band will consist of fifty players, principally from London, and there will be 400 choristers. Mr. Sullivan will conduct the orchestra, and Mr. H. Laubach the oratorio.

When applying for a music and dancing license for the Westminster Aquarium, Mr. Robertson, the managing director, stated that the purchase of the ground and the erection and furnishing of the aquarium had cost over £200,000. The applications for fellowships exceeded 100 a day. After mentioning the various features of the aquarium and picturesqueness of the scene, he said that the band engaged would be the first persons to come over from London, and the cost in £14,000 and £15,000 a year. Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who had been selected as director, was at present on the continent for the purpose of embracing the best musical talent at any cost. The contractors for refreshments would be Moses, Bertram and Roberts, and each of their servants would be in livery, similar to the plan adopted at Worcester. The houses would cost between £4,000 and £5,000 a year; and they were determined to extract as much for the more respectable portion of the public as possible. Mr. Robertson caused considerable laughter by stating that no lady would be admitted after dusk save *canzoni*; the ladies, he added, might fancy the directors ungracious, but a little consideration would show them that they were acting for their ultimate benefit. A license for music only was granted.

There has been an Eisteddfod at Raydon, a little village high up in the mountains of Radnorshire. Here an unscrupulous harper "protested" against Mr. Morris' decision, but he was very properly told "not to bring his own adjudicator with him." At this meeting the military band prizes were adjudged by Mr. Da Godfrey, who, in his award, said "I had never heard such bad playing," and thus the winning band was "not much better than the others." These words had words to say to the Welsh Eisteddfod, but, to their credit, he said the natives appear to have taken the truth in full. Mr. Brinley Richards, who has been staying at the West seat of Lord Clarence Paget, at Blaenau in Anglesey, has delivered his lecture on Welsh music at several Welsh towns, for the benefit of the University College of Wales.

A very healthy sign of literary revival is noteworthy. Public interest and curiosity are turning towards the Elizabethan dramatists. Ben Jonson's "Barber of Asolo," especially, has been a name Marlowe has been remembered on the stage, a contemporary of Shakespeare. Marlowe has not been belittled in. But people are beginning to realize, and if the movement in favor of the old plays and drama gains way, we may expect their works to go up the stage. Ben Jonson especially might be played. "Massinger is heavy, but a good actor might make him go." Why does "A Midsummer Night's Dream" these old plays?

They are the life of the golden age of our literature, and make him a poet again, in more sense than one, the golden age of the stage.

A story of the "Homer Society" in the instance of a shock given to refined elegance. A town lady, a certain celebrated actress, had read much of pastoral life and once made a visit to the country for the purpose of communing with a real shepherd. She at last discovered one, with his ewe in his hand, dog by his side, and the sheep disposed tamely around him, but he was without his pipe. "What's this?" asked the actress, "A poor shepherd," softly inquired she, "tell me where's your pipe?" The humphkin snatched the mouth, and murmured, brokenly, "I left it a bone, miss, 'cause I hant got no 'bucy'."

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO US DESPATCHED
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Achilles (str.)	Currique	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 3rd prox.
Do	Admiral Devouk	Burguan	Wampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do	Barbary Castle	Bulwark	Hongkong	A. Mac. Houston	Quick despatch.
Do	Caribunda	Caribunda	Hongkong	A. Mac. Houston	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Do	Do	Hongkong	A. Mac. Houston	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Do	Do	Hongkong	Wm. Prestan & Co.	Quick despatch.
AMOY, TAKAO, AND TAMSUI	Pilgrim	Poule	Hongkong	Butterfield & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAO FRANCISCO via YAMAHA	Do	Diroksen	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do	City of Tokio (str.)	Oceanic (str.)	Hongkong	J. S. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
GALLAO, SINGAPORE, &c.	Do	Fritz Bentos	Hongkong	P. M. S. Co.	On 15th prox., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Do	Georgie (str.)	Hongkong	P. M. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at noon.
BANGKOK	Do	Guaya	Hongkong	Mac Gregor & Co.	Today, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Do	Huan	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-day at noon.
SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOGHOW	Do	Aschion (str.)	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 23rd inst., daylight.
AMOY, TAKAO, AND TAMSUI	Do	Do	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVING received their first delivery of

GOODS for the

AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS,

will open Inspection of the following:—

Rich Black GLACE and GROSSEGRAIN SILK, from the best French makers.

Colored GROSSEGRAIN and FANCY SILKS, in all the New Shades.

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in the New Textiles.

WOOL POPLINS.

Plain and Figured Japanese SILKS.

All WOOL SERGES.

Colored MERINOS.

Scotch PLAIDS.

Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES.

Extracts.

AN ECCENTRIC NOBLEMAN.

The peers of the realm, who, trained to politics, serve their country in Parliament. Some bold commissions in the Army or Navy, some keep up the dignity of their high station by offering princely hospitalities to royalty and the aristocracy; and some live the life of country squires, and spend the greater portion of their time in rural retirement, surrounded by their admiring tenantry. A few, a very few, it is true, add to the honour, waste their time and their resources doing good neither to themselves nor to their neighbours, whistling their substance into living. His Grace, the Duke of Portland, is one of these. Few of his nearest neighbours have the slightest idea, how he spends his time. He is never seen outside square and in Hyde Park lane, in constant readiness, but rarely or never leaves Welbeck Abbey. He secludes himself almost entirely from the outside world. He passes much of his time amongst the workmen, but seldom go near a stranger. Many people write to him, but he seldom or never gives a reply. He is a member of four London clubs—Boodle's, Brooks', Travellers', and White's—but he never goes near them. He gives large hunting and shooting parties to different members of the English aristocracy, but never sees nor converses with them. The Duchess of Newcastle paid a lengthy visit to Welbeck two years ago, and Earl Mansers and his son, Lord Newark, were there a few weeks, but although they were received with princely hospitality, they never caught a glimpse of their eccentric host.

The parks around Welbeck Abbey are very large, and are well stocked with deer. Some

of the deer are said to be of the stag species.

"Ring not the evening bell!" she prayed;

"Nor she my Harold's blood,

Then gold in plenty shall be thine!"

Unworn the finger stood.

The sun sank low—across the fields

The form was seen; the autumn day

Was drawing in its close.

Early the Ringer took his stand,

Before the appointed hour;

Bat, earlier still, a form unseen

Had climbed the Belfry tower,

Then swayed the Bell from left to right

And back, and well-nigh through

The Belfry bell at each stroke

A silent full hour.

Great was the general calm and love!

On the iron towers,

With bleeding hands, distressed yet firm,

The deathless maiden clung.

Eight times the Ringer pulled the rope,

And swayed the silent bell;

Then eight times more upon the floor

The fainting maiden fell.

The sea-fowl ready stood,

A crowd was gathered round,

The mourners stood in his cell,

And the Curfew bell again.

And Cromwell for his captain called

And said, with angry frown,

"Why is our sentence not fulfilled?

"Go, fetch the prisoner down!"

They brought him forth—the youth adored.

With manhood's brightest grace;

Firm was his step and braced his limb,

Though pale and sad his face.

And then a messenger was sent

To the Ringer, and said,

"The bell must toll the bell!" he cried;

"Twas never forgot before."

"Till I—till I—" the old man said;

"Just at the hour of eight."

The soldier answered, "none to-night."

Hath rung and all men wait;

Back to the square they hurried fast:

There Cromwell's self had come;

And through the crowd a whisper ran,

"The bell is strucken dumb!"

A shadow darkened Cromwell's face;

And his protestations died;

"Methinks," said he, "it fails delay."

The hand of God I find."

Then a wild form, with bleeding hands,

Ran from the belfry tower;

"My Harold I have saved," she cried;

"Tis past the fatal hour!"

Her arms about his neck she threw,

And held her lover fast;

Her head upon his breast she laid;

Twas time to let us last.

Broken by sob she tare the cold,

All took the mourners part;

And lay the bier upon his grace,

Till he with dying heart,

Turned to jail: "For Curfew knell,

The time is past," he said;

"So I command that wedding bells

Nevermore ring instead."

—*Pizarro.*

DEBT.

Living beyond their income is the ruin of many.

Show and style and smartness run away with a man's means and keep the family poor. Fools try to look as big as bulls, and burst themselves. Men burn the candle at both ends, and then say that they are very unfortunate. Why don't they put the saddle on the right horse, and say they are extravagant. Hundreds would not have known want if they had not first known waste.

• • • • •

VALUE OF EVERGREENS AMONG FRUIT TREES.

A well-grown evergreen tree gives out continually an exudation of warmth and moisture that reaches a distance of its area, in height, and when trees planted at a shelter belt, surrounding a tree of ordinary fifty or more acres, when the influence of such belt can only trace a distance of the height of trees on said belt, they will do that which will prove of little value.

To alleviate climate, to assist in the prevention of injury against extreme climatic cold in winter and of the frosting of the germ bed in the spring, our orchards should have planted in them, at distances each of not more than 150 feet apart. Such a course pursued will give health to the root, and be productive of more regular and uniform crops of fruit. At all events it is worth the trial, and we shall be glad if our readers can inform us of practical experiments on the subject.—*Scientific American.*

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF AN ARTIST'S MODEL.

In the current number of the *Review Britannicus* M. O'Roarke gives some curious and interesting unknown details respecting a famous model who posed for the Adelphi's "Cock-Fight," now in the gallery of Luxembourg. She was also the personage from whom Henri Murger drew his Musette. She was a thorough original, and though she arrived in Paris a young and illiterate peasant, she managed to educate herself, even going so far as to study Latin. While posing for the Adelphi, she caused one day to come at the accustomed hour, so Pradier went in search for her, and found her as he thought, lying dead. An attack of brain fever had struck her down, and a few days later was only to all appearance. But this seeming death was only the rigidity of an intense fit of catalepsy, and poor Musette knew all that was passing around her. After the first attack was over, Pradier conjectured that he would take a cast from the corpse. The modeling of the hands and feet gave the poor patient uneasiness, but it was far otherwise when it was a question of taking a cast from the head and chest. Even if cast could be taken to keep the mouth and nostrils free, which in the case of an art model, was not extremely improbable, the weight of the plate, on her chest would inevitably suffocate her. So great was poor Musette's fright, that the very excess of terror overwhelmed over the lethargy, and enabled her to break its fetters. To the amazement of the artist, the emaciated corpse bounded from the bed, and dashed it full in Pradier's nose. The violent exertion did her good, a profuse perspiration ensued, and Musette was saved. But the sculptor vainly tried to win her favour. She never forgave him for having been the innocent cause of her death, and submission, even though he did actually save her life. She refused ever to sit for him in his studio again, and Pradier was forced to engage another model to complete his Adelphi.

• • • • •

THE FIRST LORD CROMARTY.

A curious discovery has just been made at Dingwall, in Ross-shire. North of the town,

but in an *entail* of the county of Cromarty, and on a grassy mound, stands an obelisk, about 50 ft. high. It leans some 15° from the perpendicular, and is bent in all directions, the stones of which it consists being held together by strong iron clamps. It is said to have been shaken by an earthquake in 1816, and it looks as if a breath of wind would level it with the ground. In the district it is known as Lord Cromarty's monument, but this is entirely his own affair. He performs the duties of his station with befitting hospitality and splendour, though invariably by deputy, and his tenantry possess in him the kindest and most considerate of landlords. A man of enormous wealth, he can afford to have gratified every transient whim. Yet there is reason in what he does, and method in everything he attempts. As a very large employer of labor he performs a useful part in the world's work, while the money he spends in the indulgence of his pet hobby is not by any means wasted. Some of his peers may vote regularly at Westminister; others may attend, for an hour a day during session, the sitting of the House of Lords; others may go through the whirl of the season's fashionable society; others may spend their money abroad, or in giving princely entertainments to royal or aristocratic visitors; others may occupy their time in shooting parties; others may lead a life of dissipation, or more or less uselessness to mankind in general, and to their fellow-countrymen in particular. The Duke chooses to spend his time and his money in other ways, but his life is free from blemish, and he is beloved by all who are privileged to come into contact with the simple-minded and kindly-hearted old man whom the world only knows by hearsay as the Duke of Portland.—*Pizarro.*

• • • • •

His Grace has a deeply-rooted dislike to the observation of the outside world. He

has been sought, by various clever expedients

to hide the old Abbey of Welbeck, where he

constantly resides, from casual passers-by, while the approaches to the Abbey are

entirely subterranean. There are upwards

of fifteen miles of tunnelling round Welbeck

Abbey, and no one can approach the house

without traversing some of them. This most

extraordinary arrangement has taken many

years to accomplish, but it is now complete.

Some of these subterranean passages are constructed upon the most admirable principles.

They are all well ventilated from above, and

are lighted by natural or artificial means,

and are secured by iron grilles.

• • • • •

His Grace's hobby is building.

He has built a large church, also underground,

which is, according to the model, to be furnished in the most sumptuous fashion.

His kitchen and culinary offices are also

constructed on a similarly extensive scale,

although there is only his Grace to cook for;

and he occasionally gives dinner parties.

The food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the

food is sent in from elsewhere. But the